FANEUIL HALL DEMOCRATS.

JOHN Q. ADAMS FOR GOVERNOR. THE REGULARS OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE BAY

STATE HOLD A STATE CONVENTION, WHICH IS NOT ENTIRELY WITHOUT GUSTS AND SQUALLS. The straight-out Democrats of Massachusetts held a State Convention at Fancuil Hall, in Boston, yesterday, which was attended by over 1.100 delegates. The following nominations

were made:

For Governor-John Quiney Adams, of Quiney.
For Lieut.-Gov.-W. R. Plunkett, of Pittsfield.
For See'y of State-M. T. Donohoe, of Somerville.
For Treasurer-D. N. Skillings, of Winchester.
For Auditor-W. R. Field, of Greenfield.
For Attorney-General-Eichard Olivey, of Boston.

The Convention was a little disorderly toward the close over the question of delegates to the National Convention. The platform which was adopted, as reported, without arrests at the polls.

THE REGULARS MUSTER IN FORCE.

FANEUIL HALL WELL FILLED-PRECAUTIONS AGAINST A SUPPRISE-SOME CONFUSION TOWARD THE END OF THE DAY-THE PROCEEDINGS IN DE-

the straight-out Democrats, met at Faneu'l Hall tocay. The hall was well filled. The delegates were admitted by tickets, which they had to procure in currender to the policeman stationed at the ca- follows: trance. Reuben Noble, of Westfield, called the con-

Mr. Loverett Saltonstall was elected chairman. He was greeted with three cheers on taking the chair. He made a brief speech, in the course of which he denounced what he called the glaring outrage perpetrated by the Republican party in 1877. He said also that General Grant must be beaten in 1880.

Mr. Saltonstall was loudly applauded several times during his remarks.

The galleries were now opened to the public, and were soon filled.

Committees were announced as follows:

Judge Abbott, of Boston, addressed the chair. He was greeted with wild enthusiasm. He said the convention was to maintain the position of the old Democratic party against its enemies and against any friends who had descrited its colors and gone over to the enemy. He continued:

over to the enemy. He continued:

In order to show this it is necessary to select a candidate for Governor who will show that we are in dead carnest, of clear and decided convictions (cross of "Abbut") and always ready to deciare them, and who will stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. Although there was little fodder last year, there will be, council this year to satisfy anyone. We want a candidate known to and trusted by the Democrats of the State and Nation, and therefore I move that John Quincy Adams be nominated for Governor.

Loud applause greeted the mention of the name of Mr. Adams, and he was nominated by acclamation without a dissenting voice. At the call of the Chair, three cheers were given for Mr. Adams, with loud calls for that gentleman.

The following permanent organization was re-

ported, and was agreed upon t

President—Leverett Saltonstall, of Newton [with
therty-four vice-presidents].

Secretaries—S. N. Dyer, Jr., South Abingdon; Henry
F. Nash, Greenfield; Isaac M. Jackson, Plymouth.

The committee was about to be appointed to complete the rest of the State ticket, when a delegate threw in a fire-brand by moving that General M. T. Donohue be nominated for Secretary of State, There were cries of "No! No!" "He's a Butler

A gentleman said that the one who made the motion was not a member of the convention.

Give it to us straight.

The committee was then appointed, together with one to nominate a State Central Committee, as

To Nominate Balance of State Ticket—Henry K. Brad-ley, Millard E. Brown, Charles F. Donnelly, Colonel Heary Walker, Charles G. Chark, James H. Carleton, Caleb Sanuders, Charles J. McIntyre, Albert E. Rice, Henry E. A'word and Albert Holt. To Nominate a State Central Committee—William H. Matthewe, C. M. Walker, Danlel P. Sollivan, Dannis Cowley, Jr., Thomas B. Knight, Charles W. Morse, Gard-ner Prouty, Harvey Davis, George W. Gill, Henry F. Nash and Walter Cutting.

Judge Abbott reported that Mr. Adams was out of town, but assured the convention that Mr. Adams would take the flag of the Democracy, and bear it

where the convention wished. [Applause.] Mr. George M. Stearns, of Chicopce, responded to the calls for a speech. While denouncing General Butler severely a delegate interrupted him, and amid great momentary excitement the delegate was put down by the chair, who said that the interrupter would be sent out if he did not keep quiet. Mr. Stearns continued.

Edward Avery and P. A. Collins also made speeches. Charles P. Thompson, of Glouces er, was then called out. He was received with wild cheers. He made a " fraud" and anti-Butler speech.

The Committee on Credentials reported that 297 towns and cities were represented in the conven-

tion by 1,014 delegates. A motion was made to elect district delegates to

the National Convention.

Mr. Gargan, of Boston, opposed the motion, saying that there was only one precedent for it. He asked the State Central Committee, which in secret conclave had proposed it, to give any reason for it. Mr. Plummer, of Newburyport, said nothing had been cocked up in the State Central Committee.

Judge Abbott said he would give some reasons for it. He said to leave the selection to districts would be to allow eleven electors to be stolen by Mechanics' Hall.

Several gentlemen tried to address the chair. Mr. Gargan was recognized amid great confusion. He asked if this was a Democratic convention and declared that he did not propose to be buildozed. Here ensued more confusion, and several gentlemen addressed the chau.

The motion was put and declared carried, but the result was challenged. The house then divided and only about a baker's dozen voted in the negative. The result was received with applause. The few negatives were greeted with hisses.

Mr. Campbell, of West Roxbury, moved a reconsideration. Some one in the hall here accused Mr. Campbell of being a Butler man, and in reply was called a har. After some confusion Mr. Campbell was allowed to proceed. He denounced the action

His motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A recess was taken for ten minutes to allow the desigations to make nominations. The following

nominations were made: District Delegates to the National Convention: L.—
N.c. and Harracks, Joseph P. Jones and M. Day,
of Sandwich, H.—Erward Avery, of Brandine; Joseph
T. Hort, of Senda Schunde; alternates, Ed. Philips, of
F. Shoro, and Charles Adore, of Tannion. HI.—Michael
D. diefty and P. J. Lenty, of Boston, 1V.—F. O. Prince
and C. aries Levy Woodbury, of Boston; alternates,
William Gresion and S. A. B. Abbott, of Boston, V.—
Carries G. Carrko, of Lyne, and S. marle R. Hamilton, of
W. A. G. C. Carrko, of Lyne, and S. marle R. Hamilton, of
W. A. G. Carrko, of Lyne, and S. marle R. Hamilton, of
W. A. G. W. Norris, of Hoburn, VI.—C. P.
Tanomas B., of Godnesster; E. Griffin, of Salero,
and Stephen, of North Andover, VII.—Patrick Murpay
of Somervile; Henry Emery, of Lowier, alternates, L.
Fessonden, of Townsend; Caleb Saunders, of Lawrence,
VIII.—Leverett Saisonstail, of Newton; W. W. Warren,
of Boston; alternates, W. E. Doyle, of Cambridge; W.
E. Frammer, of Newton, IX.—James E. Esrabrook and
George F. Verry, of Worcester; alternates, J. E. Russell,
of Leicester; Americas V. Weich, of Blackstone, X.—
Leander Sprague, of Fitobburg; T. J. Pratt, of Green-

field; alternates, B. E. Cook, Jr., of Northampton; Samuel McQuade, of Clinton, XL-L. W. Hall, of Pittsfield; H. D. Warren, of Springfield; alternates, E. W. Larned, of Pittsfield; John Madden, of Springfield.

Delegates at Large to the National Convention: J. G. Abbott, of Boston; P. A. Collins, of Boston; George W. Gill, of Worcester, and Rueben Noble, of Westfield; with William Gaston, of Boston and Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston; George M. Stearns, of Chicopee and Horace C. Baron, of Lawrence, as alternates.

Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston, submitted a platform of resolutions, which was adopted unant-

Colonel Walker submitted the following as the report of the committee to nominate the rest of the

For Lieutenant-Governor-W. R. Plunkett, of Pitts-For Secretary of State-General M. T. Donehue, of

For Treasurer - David N. Skillings, of Winchester. For Treasurer - David N. Skillings, of Winchester. For Attorney General - Richard Olney, of Boston.

The report was adopted. The following were elected members of the State

Central Committee at large: Messrs. J. G. Abbott, amendment, contained planks in regard to of Boston; the Rev. Ben. Noble, Westfield; P. A. State Rights, the defeat of Mr. Tilden, hard Collins, Boston; Denis Crowley, jr., Boston; Levmoney, and the impolicy of the Civil Damages | erett Saltonstall, Newton; W. E. Bridgman, Bel-Act, and demanded that there should be no chertown; Henry Walker, Boston; Matthew Kearney, Boston; A. H. Mower, Lynn; Daniel T. Sullivan, Boston; S. N. Dyer, jr., South Abbington; George W. Gill, Worcester; Edward Avery, Braintree, and Charles E. Raymond, of Cambridge. With three cheers the convention adjourned.

THE PLATFORM.

"FRAUD"-THANKS FOR CONGRESS-NO ARRESTS

ISSUES-BEPEAL OF THE CIVIL DAMAGE ACT. Bosros, Oct. 7 .- The platform reported to the convention of Faueuil Hall Democrats to-day, and advance from the State Central Committee and to adopted, is a very long one. Its language is as

We denounce upon the gunty Republican party stern retribution for the great public crime by which the needle were detraided of their right to be governed by a ruler of their right to be governed by a ruler of their chalce, and by which the elective principle was wounded in its most vital part.

We affirm that the liberty of the individual is best protected by a constitutional division of the power of the Government between State and Federal officials, and we favor a strict construction of constitutional grants when small prevent enerosceniments by either State or Federal legislation on the rights granted to the other, or on those which are reserved to the people individuality or collectively, to the end that we may remain a tree and soverwish people. The whole spirit of the Becharation of Independence, as well as the letter, that "additional aboverwish people, The whole spirit of life, liberty and the juriant of happiness," points to the right of suffrage as the only means by which this equality of fiberty and obedience to constitutional law can be enjoyed together by them, and we denounce the restrictions and airridgements of the right of suffrage by the Legislature of Massachusetts as dangerous to liberty and subversive of the sucremacy of justice and reason in the affairs of State. We demand that the exercise of the right of suffrage should be encouraged, and the registry laws so framed that the largest possible portion of the community may be brought under the chiecating influences of a participation in public affairs, and a voice in the making of laws by which they are to be governed; and we before the present registry laws are framed more for the order of disfrageulang citizens that for protecting participation in public afflire, and a volce in the making of laws by which they are to be governed; and we believe the present registry have are framed more for the object of disfranculating citizens that for protecting the partity of the ballot-box. We believe at therough reform in the laws regulating the levy of taxes is absolutely necessary. We favor measures which will tend to the clevation of labor and the improvement of the condition of labor and the improvement of the condition of laboring men; and we oppose all legislation as to labor, which tends to make labor dishonorable, or gives social or political preference to any class in society over the others. We desire to promote free thought, free speech, free education, and the free and equal rights of every man to protection in the enjoy men of his own religion. We believe in the prosperity arising from industry and economy, and we demonose the grant of exclusive privileges to any body of men, the extravagance of the State administration, and the laying of burdens on one class of men for the benefit of another class, or from which others are exempted. We oppose in future the borrowing of money by States, clibes or towns, so that an end may be put to the system which "anticipates" the labor of coming ages, and appropriates the fruits of it in advance; which comes the industry of future generations into cash, and snatches the laborator of them and the executive and legislative control over them, too many economissions in this State, and too little executive and legislative control over them, too many economissions in this State, and too little executive and legislative control over them, too many economissions in this State, and too hit executive and legislative control over them, too many economissions in this State, and to the degradation, too many officials, too much special legislation, too many officials, too much special engial tion, too many officials, too much special or the control of an official special control of an official special control of a

of efforts to entorce economy in public expenses, to olish meless offices and to correct manifold abuses in bile affairs, not least of which are the exclusion of inligent efficients from the jury box and the levying and minimum or an army of official hirelings around the listor partisan purposes. We believe in self-government by the people, and desire that the poils shall be if from the interference of Federal bayonets, directed the intrigues of a Federal partisan Executive. We have that the purity of the ballot-box can be better eserved through State authority than by Federal increases.

believe that the purity of the ballot-box can be better preserved through State authority than by Federal interference.

We protest against laws which authorize the arrest of citiz has at the pols without warrant or hearing, and the suppression of their votes by imprisoning their persons until after the election, as upturning the foundation of free government; and we call on Congress to aid the people and rescue the freedom of the elections, andesterred by Republican channers or Preschential vetoes.

The Democratic party has always denied that any Constitutions in power existed in the Federal Government to make anything a legal tender in the payment of debts except good and silver.

We affirm the obligation of public and private contracts, and demand that public money ought to be kept in the Treasury of the United States, free from control or use by specimentors or favorite oankers.

We rejoice with the country at the large and renewed prosperity that sitends agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, but we depreced that Republican policy which, having destroyed our ship-binding, placed the earlying trade of the products of our soil in the control of foreign Bags and almost bandshed our flag from the seas, and imperilled the pursuit of the fisheries among our hardy population, has rewarded Great Britatu with spoils she could never have conquared, and abandoned the trident of the seas to her hands.

Dury to Democratic principles, to the fellowship of the democracy of the Union, and our half in the integrity and capacity of Democratic men to administer the State and National Governments in the Interests of peace, union, alberty and progress, require that the candidates of this convention sould represent Democratic principles as to the conduct of both National and State affairs, that well-meaning men may rive their votes where Democratic men and measures lead the way.

The resolutions then demand the repeal of the

The resolutions then demand the repeal of the Civil Damage Act, as being in violation of the Constitution of the United States, an encouragement to perjury, and an annoyance to landlords and tenants and as "a blow against the Lord's Supper at the Christian altar." The Democratic majority in Congress is pointed to as proof of the ascendancy of the regular Democracy. The name of John Quincy Adams is commended to the popular support.

THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. John Quincy Adams, the candidate of the Fancuil Hall Democracy for Governor of Massachusetts, is a grandson of the sixth President of the United States and son of Charles Francis Adams. He was born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 22, 1833, and was graduated at Harvard in 1853. He was the Democratic candidated in Governor of Massachusetts in 1867 and 1868, but was deteated both times. He was also the candidate for Vice-President on the O'Conor ticket (straighton) Democratic) in 1872.

FRANCIS D. HEYWARD'S DEATH

Francis D. Heyward, age twenty-seven, shot and killed himse'f late Monday night in his room at No. 17 West Twenty-first-st. Mr. Heyward was of good family. His father, Heary Heyward, was a lawyer of some note, who amassed a competence upor which his family at his death were enabled to live comfortably. In the absence of his mother, who is at present travelling in Europe, young Heyward, who is of a genial disposition, fell into dissipated habits. At midnight on Monday he returned to his home broken down from the effects of drink. Two friends accompanied him, and with them he entered his room. One was sitting beside him, the other having left them, when Heyward with a sudden motion drew a pistol, and, with the words, "I will end it now as well?" fired at his own head. The bullet entered the brain through the temple, and death was almost instantaneous. His friend informed the police. Coroner Ellinger granted apermit for the burial of the remains, of which Mr. Adair, an undertaker at No. 359 Fourth-ave., took charge. The estate from which Mr. Heyward drew his income is in the hands of a trustee, Mr. H. Parish, of No. I West Nineteenth-st., who was last night out of town. The police reported that the suicade had been caused probably by family troubles. For this statement no other foundation could be found than a rumored complication resulting from his habits, to which friends who had known the family having left them, when Heyward with a sudden

WEARY TRAMPS IN THE GARDEN.

SIXTEEN MEN GIVE UP THE WALK.

MURPHY LEADS THE NINETEEN-INCIDENTS OF THE DAY AND EVENING-CONDITION AND RECORDS OF THE CONTESTANTS.

After the first twenty-four hours, the conestants for the O'Leary Belt at the Madison Square Garden began to be nurrowed down to reasonable numbers. It lost considerable of its interest in consequence of the withdrawal of the two Englishmen, "Blower' Brown and Peter Cressland. Much sympathy was expressed for Crossland, who was compelled to withdraw owing to an abseess under his arm; but Brown's breakdown gained him little commiseration, for he was regarded as altogether too confident of his own powers. The high hopes of seeing a lot of tastefully dressed pedestrians, built on the offer of prizes for the neatest attire on the track, gradually vanished as the men with small scores disappeared for the last time under the gallery. It then looked as if the rivalry for this prize would be narrowed down to the white-faced bine flannel bathing-suit and suspenders of Behrman, and the yoked cross-barred shirt and black trunks of McKee. The leaders had no time apparently to waste on their costumes, which showed the traces of their hard work, and the difficulty of drinking, even out of a spout, while walking.

The attendance during the day was only fair, and the enthusiasm was noteworthy for its absence. Most of the book-makers apparently had found better employment for their capital and voices at the Jerome Park races,

whither they had all gone. THE WALKING IN THE MORNING.

Walker, who, at the expense of several hours of rest, forced himself into the place of leader by one intle at the close of the first day, enjoyed that distinction for less than two hours. No sooner did Murphy, Faber and Curran come on the track again than they took their places at the head of the procession, while Russell and Spellacy pushed Walker and each other for fourth place. Monday, took the track at 2 a.m., apparently much refreshed and ready for a hard day's work. For the first that time until 1 p. m. he made an average of five miles miles behind Rowell's record in his recent match, but seven about of the little Englishman's correspondent performance in the March contest, with which the secthe morning he was made the favorite by the book-makers. The betting against him was even.

stood: Murphy, 160 miles; Faber, 153:5; Curran, 148; Russell, 142:5; Spellacy, 142:3; Walker, 141; Allen, 140; Pierce, 135:2; Pox, 135:1; Brondgeest, 132; Esso, 130:6; Briody, 130:1; Howard, 136:1; Mahoney, 127:4; K-innorrer, 122; McKee, 109; McLeavy, 108:3; Dickinson, 104:5; Boyle, 93:1; Brand, 79; and Bearman, 72:5. At the same hour in the recent Astiev Belt match the scores stood; Rewell, 176:2; Guyon, 159:6; Merritt, 152:3; Hazael, 150; Hart, 140; Panchot, 138; Weston, 135:6; Jackson, 134:7; Ennis, 130; Krohne, 123:2; Federmeyer, 116:4; and Taylor, 93 When O'Leary first won the Astiev Belt he had only made in the first two men in this match, while the second man was even with Rowell's whining performance in his March match. The ecores in that race stood at 1 p.m. on the second day Rowell, 153 miles; Harriman, 142:7; Ennis, 130; and O'Leary, 126:2. From these figures it appears that the first teu men in the present match had made good progress up to the hour named, and they were then walking in good condition.

Before the end of the first thirty-six hours of the atch-at 1 p. m. yesterday-the number of pedestrians thirty-five to twenty-one. Besides the four who with-drew on Monday, those who retired yesterday with sore drew on Monday, those who retired yesterdsy with sore feet, stiffened legs and general debility were Dugan, the rat-catcher, with 50 miles to his er-dit; Perkins, from Brooklyn, 64 miles; Part, of New-York, 68 miles; Edwards, the champion of California, 75 miles; Dillon, the buggage-master from the New-York Central Radiroad; Fitzgerald, 58 miles; Costello, from Fishkil-on-the-Hudson, 101 miles, and McL-an, 108 miles. "Brower" Brown, who returned to the track, as promised, a few minutes after 10 clock yesterday morning and started on a run to make up for lost time, only succeeded in raising his score from 34 to 40 miles and 7 laps, when, at 9:51 a. m., he finally yielded to a disordered stomach and left the building.

INCIDENTS OF THE EVENING. INCIDENTS OF THE EVENING.

In the evening the Garden was well filled. Many entered on passes or on complimentary tickets, pur-chased from speculators outside the door. Encouraged by the presence of the crowd, the rather slow and in frequent music of the band (which favored dead marches in its selections), and the occasional floral tributes in the selections, and the occasional floral tributes in the selections, and the occasional floral tributes in the selections, and the cocasional floral tributes in the selections, and the cocasional floral tributes in the selections, and the cocasional floral tributes in the selection of the State debt of Tentrals made good use of the float hours of the second day. Murphy, the low leader, ten mines ahead of the second day, Murphy, the low leader, the mines along the state days of his long journey, it was pale, and wore a wearied expression. His was pale, and wore a wearied expression. His attendants seemed satisfied with his condition, earlies that his feet were free from bilisters and his anceles from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain in the feet were free from their chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain in the feet were free free from him seed and the heartise chief concern was to keep him from pain. Their chief concern was to keep him from pain and the beariness chief with the condition, and was all the concern was to keep him from pain and the by the presence of the crowd, the rather slow and in frequent music of the band (which favored dead marches

distance made by each man to the first twenty-four nours:							
No.	Name.		First Day.	No.	Name.		First Day.
2420.440	MurphyFabet Alten	187.7	105 105	12 13 4 15	Lison Dickinson	164 162:7 162:2 158:6	82

POSSIBLY THE WISE BALLOON.

St. Louis, Oct. 7 .- Louis Faber, an engineer on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Bailroad, states that while taking water at Miller's Station a week ago Sanday night, he coserved a large balloon directly overhead, which he judged was less than a mile away It was driving rapidly along in a northwesterly dire tion toward Lake Michigan, which is only half a mile from the station. John Buila, his fireman, states that he also saw the balloon, and with Faber watched it until it

A CONSOLIDATION WITH THE WABA-H.

St. Louis, Oct. 7 .- Jay Gould arrived here to-day from Colorado, and lest for the East by the Wassash Road to-night. In a consultation between himself, Benjamin F. Lewis, president of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern R diread, and A. L. Hopkins, of the Wabash Road, it was finally and for the first time determined that the two roads should be operated under one management, and that the headquarters should be at St. Louis

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SUFFOCATED IN A WELL.
POUGOKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Join Hastings, of Fishkill Village, was to day suffocated while digging out a

Well.
A FATAL FALL FROM A SPRINKLING-CART.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—William Morrow felfrom the seat of a sprinkling-cert to-day, and was fatally in
ured.

BEATEN TO DEATH AT NIGHT,

NANTICOKE, Penn., Oct. 7.—John Malady, the
captain of a canot beat, was hearen to death at midnight last
nighten the treatle bruge, and his dead body was thrown
over amongst some tumbers. THE SUICIDE OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

FREDUCTICK BUTCH VA., Oct. 7.—William F.Thompson, of King George Comity, eighty-one years old, committee smidden in the Repeals and a River today, while laboring an our temperary abstraction of the rahad.

AN HOUR OF AGONY BEFORE DISCOVERY.
SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Occ. 7.—Edward Pettro, a
fourteen years oid, while trying to catch a ride on a pass
coal train, fell beneath the cars, neventeen coal jumpers
sed over his right ag. He cannot survive. He lay for
lear before discovered.

an near before discave set.

THE CRIMES OF THE MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

SUNBURY, Penn., Oct. 7.—Peter McManus, one of the Molice Maguires to be hanged on Thursday, has made a statement implicating Camains and absorbed, two of the principal witnesses against him, in the murier of Hesser. The salement says that Canning and others were present at the murder, and that Rhoads street the fatal blow with a hamber.

long gave no credit. No relatives of the dead man THE NEWS AT THE CAPITAL. are at present in the city.

A LECTURE IN FAVOR OF THE EXODUS. MINISTER LANGSTON SPEAKS TO A LARGE AUDIENCE -GENERAL KEY ON REPUDIATION-GOLD, THE

In an address to a large audience in Washington last night, Minister Langston urged that no emancipated race can secure the full benefit of its freedom except by migration. General Key, in his recent speech at Jonesboro, touched on the question of repudiation, and demanded that the people of Tennessee should pay their State debt faithfully. Twenty-five millions of called bends are to be paid in gold. The President will not return to Washington until after he has cast his vote in Ohio.

MR. LANGSTON ON THE EXODUS. THE MINISTER TO HAYTI FAVORS THE MIGRATION

OF THE COLORED PEOPLE INTO NEW SCENES AND SURROUNDINGS. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- The Hon, J. M. Langston,

Minister to Haytı, delivered an address here this

evening on "The Exodus." Lincoln Hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and the address was received with great enthusiasm. Among those present were Senator Bruce and Marshal Douglass. After a brief discussion of the events which led to emancipation, Mr. Langston devoted some time to a description of "the condition of the exslave," (which he thinks is not very different now, except in name, from what it was twenty years ago. Mr. Langston then advanced the proposition that the lustory of all emancipation proves that in order to gain a position of independence and manhood the people emanapated must be freed from the influences which surrounded them in slavery, otherwise they will continue to be a servile class. The speaker sustained his proposition by copious references to the experience of emancipated classes in other countries. His conclusion was that "the history of the world offers only one solution of this

After considering and replying to the various objections that have been urged against the exodus,

Mr. Langston concluded as follows:

In view, then, of the considerations operated to secure the highest good of all the parties concerned by the overthrow of the plantocracy of the South, and the reconstruction of the industrial system of that section on the basis of free labor, justice and fair deading, to relieve the ex-stave from his dependence and practical slavery, and white giving him the fact and conscious ness of his freedom and independence, turnsis, him the orportunity to calitylate not only ordinary labor but to build up his prosen: interests, industrial, material, educational and moral, with reference to that future of whom his past conduct, his capacities and powers, his loyal and Christian devotion, give such reasonable promise. I de most devoutly and heartly accept the lesson contained in the words: "I have surely seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters; for I know their sorrows; and I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians and to bring them up out of that land on the Egyptians and to bring them up out of that land on the Egyptians and to bring them up out of the hand of the Egyptians and to bring them Mr. Langston concluded as follows:

A DESPERATE RESORT OF THE DEMOCRATIC MONA-

GERS TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- Information comes from New-York that prominent Democrats in that city are actively at work through correspondence with members of the present Congress, trying to secure strength to undertake at the coming session a gen eral reduction of the tariff. The idea seems to be supported by two classes of Democrats, those who desire to promote the interests of pure free trade, and those who think it will be well to introduce tariff issues into the next National compaign, and force it into prominence for the purpose of turning the attention of the North away from the Southern situation.

TENNESSEE ABLE TO PAY.

HARD FACTS AND STIRRING ARGUMENTS IN REPLY TO THE REPUBLATION TALK NOW RIFE IN TEN-

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 7 .- In his speech at the Centennial celebration at Jonesboro, Postmaster-Gen-

upon the interests of the commonwealth. Among other things he said!

Repudiate this debt, and though prospecify may be all around as it will not be in our masst. Capital and enterprise will leave us never to return. Healthful immigration will avoid us, and want of conflicince, which, like the curse of heaven, "blights all it breathes upon," will fetter enterprise and paralyze our energies. "

We are no longer proud formessecaus. We have become beggars and to day our people are in the marts of commerce reaching out their hands to the bondhosier whom so many of us denounce and refuse to tay for chari les to feed our poor and minister to our sick, and Wall Street is pouring out of its abused coffers thousands for the purpose. We greedily accept of its benevoltnee but refuse to pay it one dollar that we owe. Ours has become a beggar State, and to-day she hangs her head in disgrace and shame. My countrymen, let us on this centionnial day swear, by the graves of our fathers, by the sacred altars they erected, that we will never rebay our best efforts until we strike from her dimbs the chains which bind her, and bid her stand forth in her former glory, redeemed from the curse which now rests upon her.

But it is urged that Tennessee is unable to pay her dent. This is a shander upon the State and its resources.

Our labor costs us \$12,500,000 less than labor costs Virgina I presume that this difference is to be attributed to the fact that our farmers do more were which their own hands than do those of Georgia, and \$2,500,000 less than labor costs Virgina I presume that this difference is to be attributed to the fact that our farmers do more were which their own hands than do those of Georgia, and virginia. Apply this greater production to your State debt and the sum over Georgia's production will pay your debt in a year and a half, and the amount over read produced by Viginia will almost pay it in six months.

Let us take another form of statement, During our civil war the Contedenate States imposed a tratag or annual

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1879.

During the month of September \$45,000 was added to the Pacific Ratiroad sinking fund by withholding from ose roads that amount due them by the Government The State Department is preparing a new code of

regulations for the government of the United States oneular Service. The changes will be quite numerous, at mostly of miner importance. The Postmaster at Philadelphia has asked whether

the Department can treat as minuflable all letters addressed to those who advertise to sell lottery tackets. A division will be promulgated as soon as possible. The only feature of public interest in the annual re-

port of the Sixth Auditor is the marked falling off in receipts for the sale of postage stamps. This is attributed to the change in the law fixing the compensation A motion was made by counsel to-day to have the ap-

promise, dismissed, but her counsel promptly flied an assignment of reasons why the intotion should not be entertained, and the matter will probably be argued an Monday next. A meeting of the ex-officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland resident in this city, will be held Toursday evening for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the eleventh reumon of the society, to be head in this city on the 19th and 20th of November, It is expected that General Grant will be present at the

GRANT THE GUEST OF MR SHARON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 .- General Grant and arty arrived this morning by special train from Merced. This afternoon the General went out for a drive, visitng among other places the Sub-Treasury and Custon House. At 3 o'clock he left the city for Belmont with Senator Sharon, whose guest he will be during the next two days. To-morrow evening Senator Sharon will give reception in honor of the General, for which over

a reception in honor of the General, for which over 1,500 invitations have been issued. The General's party will return to this city on Thursday.

General Grant, Mrs. Grant, U.S. Grant, jr., John Russell Young, Mr. Dent and daughter, General Miller, wite and charghter, Senator Sharon and daughter, wite nide daughter, Senator Sharon and daughter, Miss Jenie Flood and brother, Mrs. General McDowell and daughter, or Governor Low, Senator Jones and a few others will send for Portland at 1 o'clock Thursday a's terneon on the steam ship St. Paul, which General Miller has blaced at General Grant's disposal. The St. Paul

has been refitted for the convenience of the distinguished guest and his friends.

THE TROOPS IN THE UTE COUNTRY.

PAYNE PROBABLY ALL RIGHT. A LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT PRICE-NO ANXIETY

AT WASHINGTON.

RAWLINS, W. T., Oct. 7 .- A letter received this morning from Lieutenant Price, at Fortification Creek, bearing date of the 3d inst., says: "I have seen no Indians in this vicinity. With my twentynine men I can stand off three hundred Indians. A company of the 9th Cavalry, fifty strong, reached Payne yesterday morning, the 2d inst." From the above there is now little doubt but that Captain Payne's command still exists. The news creates a great deal of rejoicing here. The letter was written by Lieutenant Price to his wife, and the above is all the war news it contained.

MERRITT SURELY ON THE GROUND. Washington, Oct. 7 .- A telegram corroborative of to-day's press dispatch was received this evening by General Townsend, as follows:

Licutenant Price, from Fortification Creek, writes, October 3, that Payne has been able to hold the Indians [in check]; that he has been joined by Dodge's company of the 9th Cavalry; and that Merritt must have reached him next day -4th lust.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Licutenant-General.

Captain Dodge's company is composed of the colored troops belonging to Colonel Hatch's regiment. They were secuting in the same general region at the time of the battle, and it was feared that they had been intercepted by the hostile Indians before the

news of the disaster could have reached them. Colonel Merritt and his force of 350 cavalry, started from Rawlins for the relief of Captain Payne's beleaguered command on the morning of Thorsday, October 2. General Townsend infers | Democrats steadily opposing them. Mr. Smith from the concluding statement of the foregoing telegram that Colonel Merritt passed Lieutenant Price's position at Fortification Creek on his way southward sometime during last Friday, on the evening of which day the letter appears to have been written. Fortification Creek is considerably more than half-way on the march of 180 miles from Rawquestion, and that is to be found in the exodus of

than half-way on the morte of 150 and the files to the scene of the Milk River engagement; and the relieving column doubtless effected a junction with Captain Payne's force on Thursday morphag.

News of the actual occurrence of that event may possibly be received to-morrow, though it is doubtful whether fresh horses would be obtainable unediately upon Merritt's arrival at Milk River for a return to Rawlins so speedily.

MYSTIFICATION AT DENVER. NOTHING KNOWN OF WHAT THE INDIANS ARE NOW

DOING-NO REPORTS OF DEPREDATIONS. CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- A special dispatch from Denver, Col., says: "It is a curious fact that, though the Indian scare prevails throughout the State, no fight. Governor Pitkin, appealing to General Pope for aid, says he needs 50,000 rounds of am munition; that disputches from Leadville say the Indians are driving the miners from camps within thirty miles of there, and that he had ordered picked the military at Leadville until it is apparent what the Indians intend to do. The Governor says there are no Government troops at Denver, and that he receives appeals for arms and troops which he can-not supply. General Pope telegraphs that he will cover the country with troops within twenty-four hours. Nobody knows at present what the Iddians are doing. It is believed, however, that the worst is over.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- Assistant Postmaster-General Typer arrived in this city last night, en route from his trip to Colorado.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT LEAVES BURMAH. MANDALAY, Monday, Oct. 6, 1879. The British Resident, with his clerks and the Madras Guards, walked this morning from the Residency, through the main street, to a steamer unmolested. The people appeared much surprised. At the same time notice was given to the Brivish subjects of the intended embarkation, some of whom went on board the steamer. All is quiet. The Burness officials appear unconcerned. The steamer is expected to leave to-

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

THE LIBERALS IN A DECIDED MINOR BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1879. The returns so far received show that of 405 members of the Prussian Diet, known to have been doo memoers of the trustal Best States on Marcocate decided to-day by the direct electors, 154 are Conservatives, 92 Ultramoutunes, 101 Liberals, 34 Progressists, 19 Poles, 4 Particularists and 1 Democrat. Among the best known men returned are Von Kamecke, Bitter, Von Eulenburg, Faik, Hobrecht and Friedenthal.

MR. SANDFORD'S HORSE WINS. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- At Newmarket to-day, betting before the start was S to 1 against Mr. M. H.

Antycera, and 2 to 1 against Lord Roseberry's Sir Regmaid. Seven started, and when half the distance had been traversed Aristocrat took the lead and won eleverly by half a length. ALARM AND FIRE IN CHINA. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 .- The Hong Kong Mail says a report prevails among the Cainese that some

Imperial Palace at Pekin. Some say that the Emperor, and others that one of the Empresses, is dead. A great fire has occurred in the French quarter at Shanghat. Nine hundred and ninety-one houses have been burned. No lives were lost.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES, A PRELIMINARY BIT OF WINTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—A light but general rain has prevailed throughout the State lo-day. In the mountains it is snowing.

tams R is snowing.

PROF. BAIRD THROUGH AT PROVINCETOWN.

PROVINCETOWN, Miss., Oct. 7.—Professor Baird's steamer, the specialwell, saide this morning for Washington, having completed its secure's work here.

THE CANADIAN SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Tonton To, Ct. 7.—The annu of convention of the Sabbath schools of Camala began this afternoon in the St. James Squate Presbyterian Church, and will last several days.

A VICTORY FOR THE MINERS.

CUNBERTAND, Md., Oct. 7.—The new Central coal Company is today giving out tools. The miners will to morrow go to were at 50 cents per tou, the price deminded by the strikers. All other companies will soon start at the same

MEAVY FOREST FIRES.

NORWOOD, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The forest fires are preading in the Louisville awarings in spite of all efforts to instinct them, and the wind is now carrying the flames toward dassens. The air is filled with a dense smoke. There are no igns of rails.

TELEGRAPHIC COMPETITION IN CANADA.

TOR NTO, Oct. 7.—The Moutreal Telegraph Company accretizes in all the morning papers that it has reduced the rate between its offices in the Privinces of Ontaro, Quete, New Brunswick, etc., 10 21 cents for ten words. The Dominion Company does the same.

Dominion Company does the same.

A FAVORABLE DAY AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Only two cases of yellow fever have been reported to the board of Health to-day, both colored. No deaths have occurred dince noon. The weather is still threatening. To morrow a motion will be made to dissolve the Gallowsy injunction.

THE EDWARDS FAMILY UP AND DOING.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Edwards family heirs and representatives from all parts of canada have held a conference here in regard to the great cetate claimes by thou in the tity of New York, valued at SUGORO, OO. Legal proceedings are to be instituted to mediately.

A COMBINATION COUNTY FAIR.

coedings are to be instituted to mediately.

A COMBINATION COUNTY FAIR.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 7.—The first joint annual fair of Union and Middlesex Counties began to-day. It is the most attentive exhibition of variet horner, machinery and home products of any county exhibition in New-Jersey. THE CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The number trade continues OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The number trade continue brisk and shipping is so lively at present that boats enoug to transport the stock camoo be obtained. Within the receiperiod cast there been such great activity in the lumber maker, and its influence is a ready being fells in business circle. ket, and its influence is already length effort. Disances circles. A COMMITTEE TO SETTLE THE VALUE OF A CREEK. MINGLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Judge Barnard has appointed Henry Bacon, of Gosheu, Orange County, Isaac s, Carpenter, of Stanford, and Charles M. Wolcott, of Pishalli, commissioners to appraise the damages which Mindletown must pay farmers along Monheam Creek for the use of that stream for dramage purposes.

THE FREEDOM OF THE WELLAND CANAL PRO-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LETTER FROM THE HON.CHARLES E. SMITH. REDUCTION OF THE STATE TAX AND EXPENSES. THE EDITOR OF THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL PUTS THE CREDIT WHERE IT BELONGS-AN

Charles E. Smith, Editor of The Albany

INSOLENT DEMOCRATIC CLAIM DISPROVED.

Gov. ROBINSON'S FALSE CLAIM

Evening Journal, discusses in the following letter the Democratic claim that Governors Tilden and Robinson have reduced the State taxes one-half, and proves its utter falsity. It is shown that the reduction from \$15,700,000 in 1874 to \$7,900,000 in 1878, was produced almost wholly in one year, and before Governor Robinson took office; that it was due to the action of a Republican Administration in extinguishing the Bounty debt, and thus reducing the taxes necessary to be raised for debt purposes by \$5,000,000. Another \$2,000,000 of the reduction is due to the constitutional amendment which prohibits any expenditures upon the canals in excess of their gross receipts the previous year, and thus prohibits all taxation for that object. This checked Democratic corruption in the canals; it was carried by Republican Legislatures, and ratified by the people before Tilden became Governor. The reduction of \$2,000,000 came in part also from the constitutional amendments putting the canal and head. These were carried by the Republicans after a struggle of seven years in the Legislature and before the people, the shows that no part of the reduction in the State tax is due "to any action of the Exec-"utive," and that "the claim on behalf of "Governor Robinson is as brazeñ as it is un-"founded." It is distinctly proved that the reductions have been accomplished, in all cases, by Republican efforts and in spite of Democratic opposition; and an examination of the expenses of the State Administration shows that Robinson has not been an economical, but an extravagant Governor.

MR. SMITH'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Iribune. Sin: It was early announced that the Democrats of New-York would light the battle of this year on State Issues." Following that strategy, their whole campaign is made to turn on the single claim that Governor Robiuson has reduced the State tax casualties have been reported since the Thornburgh | and expenses. This is the sole argument of his partisans for his election. As a matter of act the claim is unfounded. In spirit and in substance it is disingenuous and untrue. The reduction of tax and expenses is due to causes with which neither Governor Robinson nor Governor Tilden before him had anything to do. The credit for putting these causes into operation belongs rather to Republican Legislatures. In compliance with your request I shall ; resent from the official records the facts which establish this truth.

In 1874 the State tax was \$15,727,482 08; in 1875 it was \$14,206,680 61; in 1876 it fell to \$8,529,174 32; and last year it was \$7,941,297 94. It will be observed that most of the reduction came at one stroke. It was produced by causes which may best be classified under three heads : First, The extinguishment of the Bounty debt and the relief of the State from all further tax for its requirements. If Governor Robinson paid the Bounty debt, which was all liquidated before he became Governor, then he deserves the credit of this reduction-not otherwise. Second, The three Constitutional amendments which prohibit all taxation for canal expenditures, and change the system of canal and prison administration. If Governor Robinson passed these amendments, which were adopted before he became Governor, then he caused this reduction-not otherwise, Third. The introduction of the contract labor system in the prisons, which has increased their receipts and lessened the deficiency made up by taxation. If Governor Robinson wants to beast that he brought convict labor into competition with other labor, then he may claim the credit of this savingnot otherwise. The chief reduction is in the first

THE BOUNTY DEST. To understand the reduction of tax, it is necessary to note the course of the State debt. The Bounty debt, created in the suppression of the Rebellion, amounted on the 1st of January, 1868, to \$25,807,500. The Democrats on that day acquired full control of the financial administration of the State, and retained it for four years, until January 1, 1872. From 1868 more than \$4,000,000 were raised every year by tax to meet the principal and futerest of the Bounty debt. But instead of applying it to that object, the Democratic rulers purloined a large proportion of the amount from the sinking fund, and used it to meet the current expenses of the Government, which were so extravagant and wasteful that they dared not levy a sufficient tax to provide for them. Durgreat cotastrophe has happened within the walls of the ing the four years the excess of appropriations over the revenues-the amount spent beyond the tax to meet it-was \$8,383,467 21 (see Controller's report for 1873). Of this amount nearly \$3,000,000 were diverted to sectarian purposes. In a special message to the Legislature, Governor Dix stated that of \$15,594,901 05 constituting the sinking funds for the payment of the public debts at the time when Democratic rule ceased, " nearly two-thirds existed only on paper, and that the moneys belonging to them had been consumed in defraying the current expenses of the Government, in direct violation of the constitutional requirements and of the plighted faith of the State." The result was a heavy deficiency. While more than \$16,000,000 had been raised by tax during the four years of Democratic rule for the principal and interest of the Sounty

debt, the actual reduction of that debt within that period was only \$5,546,744 09. WHAT THE REPUBLICANS DID.

Through the overthrow of the Tweed Ring at the election of 1871, the Republicans, on the 1st of January, 1872, came into tull control of the Legislature and the Financial Department of the Stateretaining the financial administration for four years, and the Legislature except one branch for one year) down to the present time. Besides other delinquencies, they found a direct deficiency of more than six and a half millions in the Treasury. Counting all requirements, there were, as Governor Dix stated in his annual mes-age, "\$11,000,000 to be replaced." This deficiency the Republicans made good. The taxes they honestly levied were swollen in order to restore what the Democratic misrulers before them had plundered. They further met all the obligations and demands of their own years, so that, while the Democrats in four years from 1868 to 1872 paid off only \$5,546,744 09 of the Bounty debt, the Republicans in four years from 1872 to 1876 paid off \$19,554,773 56-nearly four times as much in the same length of time. The resuit of this fidelity was that, still holding the Legislature, when the Republican control of the Financial Department closed January 1, 1876, it left only \$705,982 35 remaining to be provided for, The amount was really even less, because the premium realized on some of the investments proved to be larger than was estimated.

THE PRUITS IN REDUCED TAXES.

As the result of this practical extinguishment of the Bounty debt, there was an immediate and large reduction in the tax. It was no longer necessary to levy any tax for that purpose. In 1875 the tax for the Bounty debt alone was \$4,735,560. In 1876 it was only \$822,089-being more than the amount remaining unprovided for because the State valuation was increased and produced a larges